

MEW

METROPOLITAN. *n. f.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that metropolitan, who understood the church excellently, and counteracted men of the greatest parts in learning. *Clarendon.*

METROPOLITAN. *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forbore to institute metropolitan bishops. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLITICAL. *adj.* [from *metropolis*.] Chief or principal of cities.

He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far as Gratia, the metropolitan city of Syria. *Knolles.*

METTLE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *mettle*, but commonly written so when the metaphorical sense is used.]

1. Spirit; spiritiveness; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?

He was quick *mettle* when he went to school. *Shakespeare.*

I had rather go with fir priest than fir knight: I care not who knows so much of my *mettle*. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the seditions.

Hayward's Edw. VI.

He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected. *Clarendon.*

'Tis more to guide than spur the muse's steed,

Refrain his fury, than provoke his speed;

The winged courier, like a generous horse,

Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope.*

2. Substance: this at least should be *mettle*.

Oh thou! whose proud child, arrogant man, is puffed,

Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shakespeare.*

METTLED. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritually; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and mettled dance

Saw you never. *Benj. Johnson.*

Nor would you find it easy to compose

The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows

The scorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addison.*

METTLESOME. *adj.* [from *mettle*.] Spiritually; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious

from a mettlesome horse. *Fatler, N° 61.*

METTLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *mettlesome*.] With spiritiveness.

MEW. *n. f.* [*meu*, French.]

1. A cage; an inclosure; a place where any thing is confined.

Forth-coming from her darkness *meu*,

Where the all day did hide her hated hew. *Fairy Queen.*

There then she does transform to monstrous hues,

And horribly mis-shapes with ugly fights,

Captiv'd eternally in iron *meus*.

And darkness dens, where Titan his face never shows.

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse

To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;

She hated chambers, closets, secret *meus*,

And in broad fields prefer'd her maidenhead. *Fairfax.*

2. [Mep, Saxon.] A sea-fowl.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, fanderlings, and

meu. *Carew.*

The vessel sticks, and shows her open'd side,

And on her shatter'd mast the *meus* in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

TO MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up; to confine; to imprison; to inclose.

He in dark corners *meu'd*,

Mutter'd of matters as their books them shew'd. *Hubberd.*

Unto the bush her eye did sudden glance,

In which vain Braggadocio was *meu'd*.

And saw it stir. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Why should your fears, which, as they say, attend

The steps of wrong, then move you to *meu* up

Your tender kinsman. *Shakespeare, King John.*

Fair Hermia, question your desires;

Know of your youth, examine well your blood,

Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,

You can endure the liver of a nun;

For eye to be in study cloister *meu'd*,

To live a barren sister all your life,

Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitless moon. *Shakespeare.*

More pity that the eagle should be *meu'd*,

While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

Feign them sick,

Clofe *meu'd* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden's Juu.*

It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a

total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *meu* him up

in a closet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*

2. To shed the feathers. It is, I believe, used in this sense,

because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their

feathers.

I should discourse of hawks, and then treat of their syries,

meuings, cutting, and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.*

MIC

The sun hath *meu'd* his beams from off his lamp,

And majesty defac'd the royal stamp. *Clarendon.*

Nine times the moon had *meu'd* her horns, at length

With travel weary, unsuppl'd with strength,

And with the burden of her womb oppress'd,

Sabean fields afford her needful rest. *Dryden.*

3. [*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,

The cat will *meu*, the dog will have his day. *Shakespeare.*

They are not improvable beyond their own genius: a

dog will never learn to *meu*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew's Conf.*

TO MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To squall as a child.

The infant

Meuling and puking in the nurse's arms. *Shakespeare.*

MEZEZEON. *n. f.* A species of spurge lawrel.

Mezezeon is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and

Pyrenean mountains: every part of this shrub is acrid and

pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*

MEZZOTINTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A kind of engraving, so named

as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted;

it is done by beating the whole into alperity with a hammer,

and then rubbing it down with a stone to the resemblance in-

tended. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*

MEYNT. *adv.* Mingled. Obsolete.

The salt Medway, that trickling streams

Adown the dales of Kent,

Till with the elder brother Thames

His brackish waves be *meint*. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

M'ASM. *n. f.* [from *maius*, inquis, to infect.] Such parti-

cles or atoms as are supposed to arise from disordered, pus-

treysing, or poisonous bodies, and to affect people at a dis-

tance.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential

miasms insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts

of the body. *Harvey on Consumption.*

MICE, the plural of *mouse*.

Mice that mar the land.

MICHAELMAS. *n. f.* [*Michael* and *mas*.] The feast of the

archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of Sep-

tember.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmas*

for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*

TO MICHE. *v. n.* To be secret or covered; to lie hid.

Marry this is *micke* malice; it means mischief. *Shakespeare.*

M'CHER. *n. f.* [from *miche*.] A lazy loiterer, who skulks

about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of fight; a

hedge-creeper. *Hammer.*

Mick or *Mick* is still retained in the cant language for an

indolent, lazy fellow.

How tenderly her tender hands between

In ivory cage she did the *micke* bind. *Sidney.*

Shall the blessed fun of heav'n prove a *micke*, and eat

blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of

England prove a thief, and take purses? a question not to be

asked. *Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. i.*

M'CKLE. *adj.* [muckel, Saxon.] Much; great. Obsolete. In

Scotland it is pronounced *mickle*.

This reade is rife that oftentime

Great cumber fall unlost:

In humble dales is footing fast,

The trode is not so tickle,

And though one fall through heedless haste,

Yet is his mis not *mickle*. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

Many a little makes a *mickle*.

If I to-day die with Frenchmens rage,

To-morrow I shall die with *mickle* age. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

O, *mickle* is the pow'ful grace, that lies

In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*

All this track that fronts the falling fun,

A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,

Has in his charge. *Milton.*

MICROCOSM. *n. f.* [*micro* and *cosmos*.] The little world.

Man is so called as being imagined, by some fanciful philo-

sophers, to have in him something analogous to the four ele-

ments.

You see this in the map of my *microcosm*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

She to whom this world must itself refer,

As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;

She, she is dead; she's dead, when thou know'st this,

Thou know'st how lame a creature this world is. *Donne.*

As in this our *microcosm*, the heart

Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part:

So Rome's victorious influence did dispense

All her own virtues through the universe. *Denham.*

Philosophers say, that man is a *microcosm*, or little world,

resembling in miniature every part of the great; and

body natural may be compared to the body politic. *Swift.*

MICROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*micro* and *grapho*.] The description

of the parts of such very small objects as are discernable only

with a microscope.

MID

The honey-bag is the stomach, which they always fill to satisfy and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter: a curious description and figure of the sting see in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew's Museum.*

MICROSCOPE. *n. f.* [*micro* and *scopos*; *microscope*, Fr.]

An optick instrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest *microscope*,

and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it

would be a curse, and not a blessing, to us; it would make

all things appear rugged and deformed; the most finely po-

lished crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of our

own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be

beset all over with ragged scales and bristly hairs.

The critick eye, that examines go of wit,

Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad, l. iv.*

MICROMETER. *n. f.* [*micro* and *metron*; *micrometre*, French.]

An instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MICROSCOPICAL. *n. f.* [from *microscope*.]

1. Made by a microscope.

Make *microscopical* observations of the figure and bulk of

the constituent parts of all fluids. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. Affixed by a microscope.

Evading even the *microscopic* eye!

Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson's Summer.*

3. Resembling a microscope.

Why has not man a *microscopick* eye?

For this plain reason, Man is not a fly.

Say what the use, were finer optics given,

'T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

MID. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.]

1. Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne sings,

Shall, lifting in mid air, suspend their wings. *Pope.*

Ere the mid hour of night, from tent to tent,

Unwear'd, through th' numerous host he pass. *Rowe.*

2. It is much used in composition.

MID-COURSE. *n. f.* [*mid* and *course*.] Middle of the way.

Darkness ere day's mid-course? and morning light,

More orient in your western cloud, that draws

O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

MID-DAY. *n. f.* [*mid* and *day*.] Noon; meridian.

Who shoots at the mid-day sun, though he be sure he shall

never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher

than he who aims but at a bush. *Sidney, b. ii.*

His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,

More dazzled and drove back his enemies,

Than mid-day sun fierce bent against their faces. *Shakespeare.*

Who have before, or shall write after thee,

Their works, though roughly labour'd, will be

Like infancy or age to man's firm stay,

Or early or late twilights to the mid-day. *Donne.*

Did he not lead you through the mid-day sun,

And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow

In the flame sultry winds and scorching heats? *Addison.*

MIDDEST. *superl. of mid, middlest, midst.*

Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *midst* crowd,

Thought all their glory vain in knightly view. *Fa. Qu.*

MIDDLE. *adj.* [mööle, Saxon.]

1. Equally distant from the two extremes.

The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people;

the *middle* virtues work in them astonishment; but of the

highest virtues they have no sense. *Bacon's Essays.*

A middle station of life, within reach of those conveni-

ences which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily

want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness. *Rogers.*